The TECNIS® 1-Piece IOL with the TECNIS iTec Preloaded Delivery System

EN

2139019 Rev. E
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Rx Only

Device Description

The Abbott Medical Optics Inc. (AMO) TECNIS® 1-piece lens is an ultraviolet light absorbing posterior chamber intraocular lens (IOL) which compensates for corneal spherical aberration (Negative Aspheric Accommodation) and is not colored. It is designed to be implanted in the lens capsule where the lens shaped replace the optical function of the natural crystalline lens. Abbott Medical Optics Inc. (AMO) TECNIS® 1-piece IOLs incorporate a proprietary wavefront-designed aspheric optic with a tapered square edge design to minimize glare and posterior capsule opacification. The haptic design of the plate has a tapered design to reduce potential edge glare and to minimize the impact on the intraocular stability of the TECNIS® optic is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

The AMO TECNIS® 1-piece lenses are preloaded and preassembled in the TECNIS iTec Preloaded Delivery System to provide a sterile, controlled, consistent delivery of the TECNIS® 1-piece IOL into the capsular bag. The TECNIS® 1-piece IOL is folded and loaded into the cartridge of the delivery system required to prepare the IOL for insertion into the eye, when compared to a non-preloaded device. The TECNIS® 1-Piece IOL in the **TECNIS iTec** Preloaded Delivery System is available in the full diopter range (5.0 D to 34.0 D) and is compatible with microincision surgical techniques.

The TECNIS® 1-piece IOL is also used in the sterile packaging is produced by a microbiological fermentation method.

Indications for Use

AMO TECNIS® 1-piece lenses are indicated for the visual correction of aphakia in adult patients in whom a cataractous lens has been removed by extracapsular cataract extraction. These devices are intended to be placed in the capsular bag.

Precautions

Do not resterilize the lens or the **TECNIS iTec** Preloaded Delivery System. Most sterilizers are not equipped to sterilize the soft acrylic material and the preloaded inserter material without producing undesirable side effects.

Do not store the device in direct sunlight or at a temperature under 5°C (41°F) or over 30°C (86°F). Do not autoclave the device.

Do not advance the lens unless ready for lens implantation.

The contents are sterile unless the package is opened or damaged.

The recommended temperature/time for implanting the lens is at step (17).

The combination of low operating room temperatures and high IOL diopter powers may require slower delivery.

The use of viscoelastics is required when using the **TECNIS iTec** Preloaded Delivery System. For optimal performance, use the AMO **HEALON®** family of products. The use of fluorinated salt solution alone is not recommended.

Do not use if the **TECNIS iTec** Preloaded Delivery System has been damaged or if any part was inadvertently struck while outside the shipping case.

Warnings

1. Physicians considering lens implantation under any of the following circumstances should weigh the potential risk/benefit ratio:
   a. Patients with recurrent severe anterior or posterior segment inflammation or uveitis.
   b. Patients in whom the intraocular lens may affect the ability to observe, diagnose or treat posterior segment disease.
   c. Patients in whom the pupil cannot be adequately dilated pre-operatively or patients who have had pupillary constriction procedures (e.g., persistent bleeding, significant iris damage, uncontrolled positive pressure or significant vitreous prolapse or loss).
   d. A compromised eye due to previous trauma or developmental defect in which appropriate support of the IOL is not possible.
   e. Concomitant ocular pathology such as corneal guttata that is damaging to the endothelium during implantation.
2. Suspected microbial infection.
3. Patients in whom neither the posterior capsule nor the zonules are intact enough to provide support for the IOL.
4. Children under the age of 2 years are not suitable candidates for intraocular lenses.

2. Do not attempt to disassemble, modify or alter this device or any of its components, as this can significantly affect the function and/or structural integrity of the device.
3. Use of multifocal/zone resolution is not recommended as they have not been validated for use with the **TECNIS iTec** Preloaded Delivery System.
4. Do not implant the lens if the tool tip does not advance the lens or if it is jammed in the cartridge.
5. Do not use the lens if the Expiration Date on the fully advance the lens **iTec** is not more than one implantation. Discard the device if the lens has been fully advanced for more than 1 minute.
6. AMO single-use medical devices are labeled with instructions for use and handling to minimize exposure to conditions which may compromise the performance of the device. Do not use if the sterile barrier is damaged. Do not use if the TECNIS® 1-piece IOL is damaged or appears to be out of the box and/or intermediate advanced with contaminated. The inspection/handling/improperly of AMO single-use devices may result in physical damage to the medical device, failure of the medical device to perform as intended, and patient illness or injury due to infection, inflammation, and/or illness caused by pyrogenic reaction. Do not reuse, reprocess or resterilize this device.
7. The **TECNIS®** 1-piece IOL should be placed entirely in the capsular bag. Do not place the lens in the ciliary sulcus.

Adverse Events

As of August 13, 2007, the incidence of adverse events reported to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that for Model AN60D or similar to or less than those of the historic control population PEA Grid for posterior chamber IOLs as shown in **Table 1**.

Clinical Trial (TECNIS® Lens, Model Z9000)

A controlled, multi-center, intra-individual clinical investigation of the Z9000 lens (unwithdrawn designed aspheric anterior surfaces and an acrylic lens spherical optics, ocular spherical aberration was significantly less with the **TECNIS®** lens than with the acrylic lens. The simulated night driving results demonstrated that the **TECNIS®** lens provided better visual acuity than the acrylic lens under mesopic conditions with glare. Refer to the graphs for the **TECNIS®** lens. The clinical significance of the reduction of ocular spherical aberration was to be demonstrated using contrast sensitivity testing. Functional significance was to be demonstrated using simulated night driving.

Clinical Trial (TECNIS® Lens, Model Z9000)

The mean ocular spherical aberration of the **TECNIS®** lens was not significantly different from zero. This was not true for eyes implanted with the lens with the spherical optic. The mean difference in ocular spherical aberration between the two eyes of patients was statistically significantly different from zero. The **TECNIS®** lens was not significantly different from the acrylic lens with spherical optics. The clinical significance, as evidenced in the figure, the significant reduction in the spherical aberration for the **TECNIS®** lens was independent of age.

Figure 2 presents the wavefront measurements of the 22 patients for whom evaluable data were available for both eyes.

Visual Acuity

The monocular visual acuity results (90 ± 15 days postoperatively) of each patient in the Safety Population and in the subset of patients who underwent bilateral implantation are presented in **Table 2** and **Table 3**, respectively.

Contrast Sensitivity

The primary objective of the clinical investigation was to demonstrate the mesopic (0.01 cd/m²) contrast sensitivity difference in the postoperative quality of vision between the **TECNIS®** lens and the acrylic lens with spherical optics. The **TECNIS®** lens and the acrylic lens with spherical optics were found to be equivalent. Contrast sensitivity results were not significantly different. The mesopic log contrast sensitivity results at all spatial frequencies tested for the Z9000 and the control lens are presented in **Figure 4**.

Night Driving Simulation

A subset of patients (20) randomly selected from all of the investigational sites underwent testing in a validated night driving simulator. Patients were tested monocularly in simulated city driving, city glare, rural normal and rural glare lighting conditions.

The night driving simulator consisted of an automobile cab/frame with a windshield, video scene and target projectors, glare sources, a display screen and a computer. The hood cab included a windshield with a rear-view mirror, a non-functioning dashboard, a driver-mounted side mirror mirror, front seats with headrests and seatbelts, and a gas pedal. The cab was set in front of a large, curved display screen onto which the driving scenes were projected.

The nighttime city driving scene was of a long, straight city street with a simulated traveling speed of 30 miles per hour with a variety of street lights, cars, store lights and signs creating a high degree of ambient lighting. The nighttime rural driving scene was of a long, straight country road with a traveling speed of 55 miles per hour. Ambient lighting was very low, creating a dark driving environment.

For testing under glare conditions, the constant size glare source was a simulation of a real-life headlight disability glare from a following vehicle reflected in rear- and side-view mirrors adjusted to shine in the eyes of the patient. The amount of glare was set to produce a 10% loss in detection distance.

Patients were asked to detect and identify targets, including white-on-green information highway signs, black-on-yellow warning signs and pedestrian hazards. They were asked to respond when the sign or the hazard was first detected, and the detection distances were recorded. Patients were then asked to identify the sign or hazard, and the identification distances were recorded. The difference between the pedestrian-walking, and the identification distances were recorded. The difference between the pedestrian responses for each target (an anti-visibility condition) were averaged.

Figures 3 and 4 present the average difference between the detection and identification distances with testing of the Z9000 eye and the detection and identification distances with testing of the control eye. The data are presented for each of the four driving conditions tested.

The Z9000 were performed functionally better than the control eyes in 21 of the 24 conditions tested. This means the Z9000 lens improves both detection and identification distances across the driving scenes (city and rural) and visibility conditions (with/without glare) compared to the control lens. Z9000 eyes had significantly greater detection and identification distances than control eyes in the rural glare condition. Z9000 eyes had greater, but not significantly greater, detection and identification of the pedestrian hazard under rural visibility conditions with and without glare. Under these conditions, the increased visibility distance of 53 miles per hour provides for an average of about 2.5 seconds more time to perceive and react to the pedestrian hazard. 8.5 second increase in perception and reaction time is functionally significant in increasing the time to take evasive action, time to stop or effect of impact.

These findings suggest there is likely to be a meaningful safety benefit to elderly drivers with **TECNIS®** lenses, and to the drivers and pedestrians with whom they share the road. The night driving simulation study results in this investigation suggest that the **TECNIS®** lens improved functional vision, which in turn may improve patient safety for drive life situations under low visibility conditions.

Table 1 **Adverse Events Model AA900** **All Subjects (N = 123)**

ADVERSE EVENTS	CUMULATIVE		PERSISTENT AT 1 YEAR		FDA GRID	
	N	%	N	%	GRID	PER %
Persistent Corneal Edema	4	3.3*	0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Cystoid Macular Edema (CME)	4	3.3*	1	0.9†	3.0	0.5
Endophthalmitis	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Hyphema	0	0.0	-	-	2.2	-
Hypopyon	0	0.0	-	-	0.3	-
Persistent Iritis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Secondary Surgical Intervention + Pars Plana Vitrectomy with Membrane Peel	1	0.8	-	-	0.8	-
Lens Dislocation	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Pupillary Block	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Retinal Detachment	0	0.0	-	-	0.3	-
Persistent Raised IOP Requiring Treatment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lens Exchange + Lens Haptic related to improper loading technique	1	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.4

* This rate is not statistically significantly higher than the FDA Grid cumulative rate for posterior chamber IOLs of 3.3% (p=0.5000).
† This rate is not statistically significantly higher than the FDA Grid cumulative rate of 0.5% (p=0.4432).

TABLE 2 **Best Corrected Distance Visual Acuity (Snellen Equivalent) at 1 Year Best Case Subjects* (N = 110) vs. FDA Grid**

AGE DECADE	N	TOTAL	VISUAL ACUITY 20/40 OR BETTER		FDA GRID
			N	%	%
< 60	11	10.0	11	100.0	95.5
60 - 69	35	31.8	35	100.0	96.5
70 - 79	41.8	46	100.0	97.5	
> 80	18	16.4	18	100.0	94.8
TOTAL†	110	100.0	110	100.0	96.7

* Excludes subjects with macular degeneration at any time during the study
† Includes three subjects who experienced a Nd:YAG posterior capsulotomy

TABLE 3 **Best Corrected Distance Visual Acuity (Snellen Equivalent) at 1 Year Best Case Subjects* (N = 110) vs. FDA Grid**

AGE DECADE	N	TOTAL	VISUAL ACUITY 20/40 OR BETTER		FDA GRID
			N	%	%
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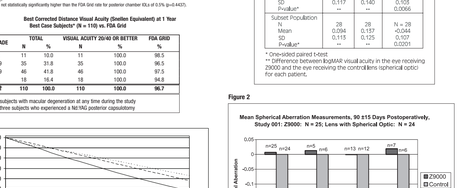
TOTAL†	110	100.0	110	100.0	96.7

* Excludes subjects with macular degeneration at any time during the study
† Includes three subjects who experienced a Nd:YAG posterior capsulotomy

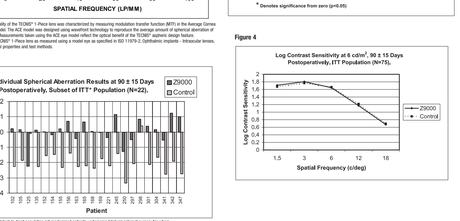
Graphs

Figure 1



* The image quality of the TECNIS® 1-Piece lens was characterized by measuring modulation transfer function (MTF) in the Average Cornea Eye (ACE) model. The TECNIS® 1-piece lens design was confirmed by measuring wavefront technology to reproduce the average amount of spherical aberration. Measurements taken using the ACE eye model reflect the optical benefit of the TECNIS® aspheric design feature.
† Measurements taken using a model eye as specified in ISO 11979-2: Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses, Part 2: Optical properties and test methods.

Figure 3



*ITT = intent-to-treat population (all randomized patients undergoing bilateral cataract surgery for whom postoperative data were available

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Figure 5

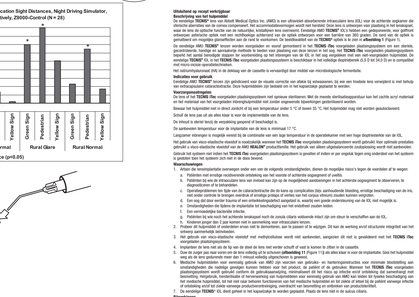

Figure 6

Figure 8

Figure 7

Figure 10

Figure 11

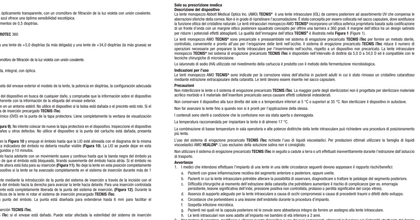

Figure 12

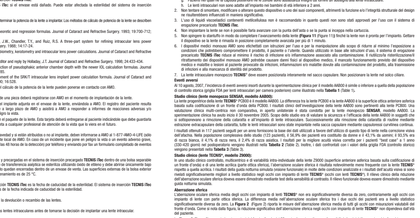

Figure 2

Figure 4

De eendelige TECNIS® IOL met het TECNIS iTec voorgeladen plaatsingssysteem

NL

Verwijderbaarheidsverklaring

Alleen voorschrift

De eendelige Abbott Medical Optics Inc. (AMO) **TECNIS®** Lenzen zijn ultraviolet absorberende intraoculaire lenzen (IOL) voor de achterste oogkamer die worden gebruikt om de natuurlijke ooglens te vervangen. De eendelige AMO TECNIS® IOL's zijn niet gekleurd. De eendelige AMO TECNIS® IOL's zijn ontworpen met een asferisch optisch element dat is ontworpen om de sferische hoornvliesaberratie te compenseren (Negatief Asferisch Accommodatief) en is niet gekleurd. De eendelige AMO TECNIS® IOL's zijn ontworpen met een asferisch optisch element dat is ontworpen om de sferische hoornvliesaberratie te compenseren (Negatief Asferisch Accommodatief) en is niet gekleurd. De haptische ontwerp van de plaat heeft een taps toelopend ontwerp om de kans op glare en de impact op de intraoculaire stabiliteit van de TECNIS® optiek te minimaliseren is geïllustreerd in **Figuur 1**.

De eendelige AMO **TECNIS®** lenzen worden voorgeladen en vooraf gemonteerd in het **TECNIS iTec** voorgeladen plaatsingssysteem om steriel, gecontroleerd, consistent plaatsen van de eendelige TECNIS® IOL in de capsulaire zak te verzekeren. De eendelige TECNIS® IOL is gevouwen en geladen in de cartridge van het plaatsingssysteem dat nodig is om de IOL voor te bereiden voor implantatie in het oog, in vergelijking met een niet-voorgeladen apparaat. De eendelige TECNIS® IOL in het **iTec** voorgeladen plaatsingssysteem is beschikbaar in het volledige dioptrieënbereik (5,0 D tot 34,0 D) en is compatibel met microincisie chirurgische technieken.

Het kunststofmateriaal is gesteriliseerd door een microbiologische fermentatiemethode.

Indicaties voor gebruik

AMO **TECNIS®** 1-piece lenzen zijn geïndiceerd voor de visuele correctie van afakie bij volwassen patiënten bij wie een cataractueuze lens is verwijderd door extracapsulaire cataractextractie. Deze apparaten zijn geïndiceerd om in de capsulaire zak te worden geplaatst.

Voorzorgsmaatregelen

Probeer de lens niet te hersteriliseren en de **TECNIS iTec** Voorgeladen Plaatsingssysteem. Most sterilizers are not equipped to sterilize the soft acrylic material and the preloaded inserter material without producing undesirable side effects.

Do not store the device in direct sunlight or at a temperature under 5°C (41°F) or over 30°C (86°F). Do not autoclave the device.

Do not advance the lens unless ready for lens implantation.

De inhoud is steriel, tenzij de verpakking is geopend of beschadigd.

De aanbevolen temperatuur/tijd voor implanting the lens is at step (17).

De combinatie of low operating room temperatures and high IOL diopter powers may require slower delivery.

Het gebruik van viscoelastics is required when using the **TECNIS iTec** Voorgeladen Plaatsingssysteem. Voor optimale prestaties, use the AMO **HEALON®** family of products. The use of fluorinated salt solution alone is not recommended.

Niet gebruiken als het **TECNIS iTec** Voorgeladen Plaatsingssysteem beschadigd is of als een onderdeel per ongeluk tegen de verzendkarton is gestoten.

Waarschuwingen

1. Physicians considering lens implantation under any of the following circumstances should weigh the potential risk/benefit ratio:
   a. Patients with recurrent severe anterior or posterior segment inflammation or uveitis.
   b. Patients in whom the intraocular lens may affect the ability to observe, diagnose or treat posterior segment disease.
   c. Patients in whom the pupil cannot be adequately dilated pre-operatively or patients who have had pupillary constriction procedures (e.g., persistent bleeding, significant iris damage, uncontrolled positive pressure or significant vitreous prolapse or loss).
   d. A compromised eye due to previous trauma or developmental defect in which appropriate support of the IOL is not possible.
   e. Concomitant ocular pathology such as corneal guttata that is damaging to the endothelium during implantation.
2. Suspected microbial infection.
3. Patients in whom neither the posterior capsule nor the zonules are intact enough to provide support for the IOL.
4. Children under the age of 2 years are not suitable candidates for intraocular lenses.
2. Do not attempt to disassemble, modify or alter this device or any of its components, as this can significantly affect the function and/or structural integrity of the device.
3. Use of multifocal/zone resolution is not recommended as they have not been validated for use with the **TECNIS iTec** Voorgeladen Plaatsingssysteem.
4. Do not implant the lens if the tool tip does not advance the lens or if it is jammed in the cartridge.
5. Do not use the lens if the Expiration Date on the fully advance the lens **iTec** is not more than one implantation. Discard the device if the lens has been fully advanced for more than 1 minute.
6. AMO single-use medical devices are labeled with instructions for use and handling to minimize exposure to conditions which may compromise the performance of the device. Do not use if the sterile barrier is damaged. Do not use if the TECNIS® 1-piece IOL is damaged or appears to be out of the box and/or intermediate advanced with contaminated. The inspection/handling/improperly of AMO single-use devices may result in physical damage to the medical device, failure of the medical device to perform as intended, and patient illness or injury due to infection, inflammation, and/or illness caused by pyrogenic reaction. Do not reuse, reprocess or resterilize this device.
7. De **TECNIS®** 1-piece IOL should be placed entirely in the capsular bag. Do not place the lens in the ciliary sulcus.

Adverse Events

As of August 13, 2007, the incidence of adverse events reported to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that for Model AN60D or similar to or less than those of the historic control population PEA Grid for posterior chamber IOLs as shown in **Table 1**.

Klinische studie (TECNIS® Lens, Model Z9000)

Een gecontroleerd, multicenter, intra-individueel klinisch onderzoek van de Z9000 lens (unwithdrawn designed aspheric anterior surfaces and an acrylic lens spherical optics), ocular spherical aberration was significantly less with the **TECNIS®** lens than with the acrylic lens. The simulated night driving results demonstrated that the **TECNIS®** lens provided better visual acuity than the acrylic lens under mesopic conditions with glare. Refer to the graphs for the **TECNIS®** lens. The clinical significance of the reduction of ocular spherical aberration was to be demonstrated using contrast sensitivity testing. Functional significance was to be demonstrated using simulated night driving.

Klinische studie (TECNIS® Lens, Model Z9000)

De mean ocular spherical aberration of the **TECNIS®** lens was not significantly different from zero. This was not true for eyes implanted with the lens with the spherical optic. The mean difference in ocular spherical aberration between the two eyes of patients was statistically significantly different from zero. The **TECNIS®** lens was not significantly different from the acrylic lens with spherical optics. The clinical significance, as evidenced in the figure, the significant reduction in the spherical aberration for the **TECNIS®** lens was independent of age.

Figure 2 presents the wavefront measurements of the 22 patients for whom evaluable data were available for both eyes.

Visual Acuity

De monocular visual acuity results (90 ± 15 days postoperatively) of each patient in the Safety Population and in the subset of patients who underwent bilateral implantation are presented in **Table 2** and **Table 3**, respectively.

Contrast Sensitivity

De primary objective of the clinical investigation was to demonstrate the mesopic (0.01 cd/m²) contrast sensitivity difference in the postoperative quality of vision between the **TECNIS®** lens and the acrylic lens with spherical optics. The **TECNIS®** lens and the acrylic lens with spherical optics were found to be equivalent. Contrast sensitivity results were not significantly different. De mesopic log contrast sensitivity results at all spatial frequencies tested for the Z9000 and the control lens are presented in **Figure 4**.

Night Driving Simulation

A subset of patients (20) randomly selected from all of the investigational sites underwent testing in a validated night driving simulator. Patients were tested monocularly in simulated city driving, city glare, rural normal and rural glare lighting conditions.

De night driving simulator consisted of an automobile cab/frame with a windshield, video scene and target projectors, glare sources, a display screen and a computer. The hood cab included a windshield with a rear-view mirror, a non-functioning dashboard, a driver-mounted side mirror mirror, front seats with headrests and seatbelts, and a gas pedal. The cab was set in front of a large, curved display screen onto which the driving scenes were projected.

De nighttime city driving scene was of a long, straight city street with a simulated traveling speed of 30 miles per hour with a variety of street lights, cars, store lights and signs creating a high degree of ambient lighting. De nighttime rural driving scene was of a long, straight country road with a traveling speed of 55 miles per hour. Ambient lighting was very low, creating a dark driving environment.

For testing under glare conditions, de constant size glare source was a simulation of a real-life headlight disability glare from a following vehicle reflected in rear- and side-view mirrors adjusted to shine in de eyes of de patient. De amount of glare was set to produce a 10% loss in detection distance.

Patients were asked to detect and identify targets, including white-on-green information highway signs, black-on-yellow warning signs and pedestrian hazards. They were asked to respond when de sign or de hazard was first detected, and de detection distances were recorded. Patients were then asked to identify de sign or hazard, and de identification distances were recorded. De difference between de pedestrian-walking, and de identification distances were recorded. De difference between de pedestrian responses for each target (an anti-visibility condition) were averaged.

Figures 3 and 4 present de average difference between de detection and identification distances with testing of de Z9000 eye and de detection and identification distances with testing of de control eye. De data are presented for each of de four driving conditions tested.

De Z9000 were performed functionally better than de control eyes in 21 of de 24 conditions tested. This means de Z9000 lens improves both detection and identification distances across de driving scenes (city and rural) and visibility conditions (with/without glare) compared to de control lens. Z9000 eyes had significantly greater detection and identification distances than control eyes in de rural glare condition. Z9000 eyes had greater, but not significantly greater, detection and identification of de pedestrian hazard under rural visibility conditions with and without glare. Under these conditions, de increased visibility distance of 53 miles per hour provides for an average of about 2.5 seconds more time to perceive and react to de pedestrian hazard. 8.5 second increase in perception and reaction time is functionally significant in increasing de time to take evasive action, time to stop or effect of impact.

These findings suggest there is likely to be a meaningful safety benefit to elderly drivers with **TECNIS®** lenses, and to de drivers and pedestrians with whom they share de road. De night driving simulation study results in this investigation suggest that de **TECNIS®** lens improved functional vision, which in turn may improve patient safety for drive life situations under low visibility conditions.

Tabel 1 **Ongewenste voorvallen Model AA900** **Alle onderwerpen (N = 123)**

ONGEWENSTE VOORVALLEN	CUMULATIEF		PERSISTENT NA 1 JAAR		FDA GRID	
	N	%	N	%	GRID	PER %
Persistent Corneal Edema	4	3.3*	0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Cystoid Macular Edema (CME)	4	3.3*	1	0.9†	3.0	0.5
Endophthalmitis	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Hyphema	0	0.0	-	-	2.2	-
Hypopyon	0	0.0	-	-	0.3	-
Persistent Iritis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Secondary Surgical Intervention + Pars Plana Vitrectomy with Membrane Peel	1	0.8	-	-	0.8	-
Lens Dislocation	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Pupillary Block	0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
Retinal Detachment	0	0.0	-	-	0.3	-
Persistent Raised IOP Requiring Treatment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lens Exchange + Lens Haptic related to improper loading technique	1	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.4

* One-sided paired t-test
** difference between logMAR visual acuity in the eye receiving the Z9000 lens and the control lens minus the control lens for each patient.

Tabel 2 **Best Gecorrigeerde Visuele Acuity (Snellen Equivalent) at 1 Year Best Case Subjecten* (N = 110) vs. FDA Grid**

LEEFTIJDSDECADE	N	TOTAAL	VISUELE ACUITEIT 20/40 OF BETER		FDA GRID
			N	%	%
< 60	11	10.0	11	100.0	95.5
60 - 69	35	31.8	35	100.0	96.5
70 - 79	41.8	46	100.0	97.5	
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TOTAAL†	110	100.0	110	100.0	96.7

* Excludes subjecten met macular degeneration at any time during de study
† Includes three subjecten who experienced a Nd:YAG posterior capsulotomy

Tabel 3 **Best Gecorrigeerde Visuele Acuity (Snellen Equivalent) at 1 Year Best Case Subjecten* (N = 110) vs. FDA Grid**

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* Excludes subjecten met macular degeneration at any time during de study
† Includes three subjecten who experienced a Nd:YAG posterior capsulotomy

Einteilige TECNIS®-Intraokularlinse mit vorgeladenem TECNIS iTec-Implantationssystem

DE

Verschreibungspflicht

Nur auf ärztliche Verschreibung

Die einteiligen Abbott Medical Optics Inc. (AMO) **TECNIS®** Linsen sind filterkennende intraokularlinsen (IOL) mit UV-Schutz, die die ophthalmische Kammer implantiert werden, um die natürliche Augenlinse zu ersetzen. Die einteiligen AMO TECNIS® IOLs sind nicht gefärbt. Die einteiligen AMO TECNIS® IOLs sind mit einem asphärischen optischen Element ausgestattet, das dazu bestimmt ist, die sphärische Aberration der Hornhaut auszugleichen (Negative Asphärische Akkommodation) und sind nicht gefärbt. Das haptische Design der Platte hat ein verjüngtes Design, um das Risiko von Blendung und die Auswirkungen auf die intraokulare Stabilität der TECNIS® Optik zu minimieren, wie in **Abbildung 1** dargestellt.

Die einteiligen AMO **TECNIS®** Linsen sind vorgeladen und vormontiert in das **TECNIS iTec** Vorgeladene Implantationssystem, um die sterile, kontrollierte, konsistente Abgabe der einteiligen TECNIS® IOL in den Kapselsack zu gewährleisten. Die einteilige TECNIS® IOL ist gefaltet und in die Kartusche des Implantationssystems geladen, das zur Vorbereitung der IOL für das Einsetzen in das Auge erforderlich ist, im Vergleich zu einem nicht vorgeladenen Gerät. Die einteilige TECNIS® IOL im **iTec** Vorgeladenen Implantationssystem ist für den gesamten Dioptrienbereich (5,0 D bis 34,0 D) erhältlich und kompatibel mit Mikroinzisionstechniken.

Das Kunststoffmaterial wird durch ein mikrobiologisches Fermentationsverfahren sterilisiert.

Indikationen

Die AMO **TECNIS®** 1-piece Linsen sind zur Korrektur der Aphakie bei Erwachsenen indiziert, bei denen eine extrakapsuläre Kataraktextraktion durchgeführt wurde und bei denen eine Entfernung der natürlichen Linse durchgeführt wurde. Diese Linsen sind zur Implantation in den Kapselsack bestimmt.

Vorsichtsmaßnahmen

Die Linse nicht erneut sterilisieren und das **TECNIS iTec** Vorgeladene Implantationssystem. Die meisten Sterilisatoren sind nicht dafür ausgelegt, das weiche Acrylmaterial und das Material des vorgeladenen Implantateinsetzmoduls nicht sterilisieren, ohne unerwünschte Nebenwirkungen zu erzeugen.

Das Implantat nicht direktem Sonnenlicht oder Temperaturen unter 5°C (41°F) oder über 30°C (86°F) aussetzen. Das Implantat nicht autoklavieren.

Die Linse nicht vorschieben, wenn die Implantation beginnen werden kann.

Der Inhalt ist steril, sofern die Packung nicht geöffnet oder beschädigt wurde.

Die empfohlene Temperatur/Zeit für die Implantation der Linse ist bei Schritt (17).

Die Kombination aus niedrigen Operationssaaltemperaturen und hohen IOL-Dioptrienwerten kann eine langsamere Abgabe erfordern.

Die Verwendung von Viskoelastika ist erforderlich, wenn das **TECNIS iTec** Vorgeladene Implantationssystem verwendet wird. Für optimale Leistung, verwenden Sie die Produkte der **HEALON®** Familie. Die Verwendung von fluorierter Salzlösung allein wird nicht empfohlen.

Nicht verwenden, wenn das **TECNIS iTec** Vorgeladene Implantationssystem beschädigt wurde oder wenn ein Teil versehentlich gegen den Versandkarton gestoßen wurde.

Warnhinweise

1. Ärzte, die eine Linsenimplantation unter einem der folgenden Umstände in Betracht ziehen, sollten das potenzielle Risiko/Nutzen-Verhältnis abwägen:
   a. Patienten mit wiederkehrender schwerwiegender Entzündung des vorderen oder hinteren Augenabschnitts bzw. Uveitis.
   b. Patienten, bei denen die Intraokularlinse die Beobachtung, Diagnose oder Behandlung von Erkrankungen des hinteren Augenabschnitts beeinträchtigen könnte.
   c. Patienten, bei denen die Pupille präoperativ nicht ausreichend erweitert werden kann oder Patienten, die bereits Pupillenverengungsverfahren durchgeführt haben (z. B. anhaltende Blutungen, signifikante Irisschäden, unkontrollierter positiver Druck oder signifikanter Glaskörpervorfall oder -verlust).
   d. Ein beeinträchtigtes Auge aufgrund eines vorherigen Traumas oder eines Entwicklungsdefekts, die eine angemessene Fixierung der IOL nicht möglich ist.
   e. Begleitende okuläre Pathologie, wie z. B. Cornea guttata, die während der Implantation das Endothel schädigt.
2. Verdacht auf mikrobielle Infektion.
3. Patienten, bei denen weder die hintere Kapselwand noch die Zonulafasern kein ausreichender Halt für die IOL gewährleistet ist.
4. Kinder unter 2 Jahren sind keine geeigneten Kandidaten für Intraokularlinsen.

2. Versuchen Sie nicht, dieses Gerät oder seine Komponenten zu zerlegen, zu modifizieren oder zu verändern, da dies die Funktion und/oder strukturelle Integrität des Geräts erheblich beeinträchtigen kann.
3. Die Verwendung von Mehrfokal-/Zonenauflösung wird nicht empfohlen, da diese nicht für die Verwendung mit dem **TECNIS iTec** Vorgeladenen Implantationssystem validiert wurden.
4. Implantieren Sie die Linse nicht, wenn sich das Werkzeugende nicht vorschieben lässt oder wenn sie im Patronenkörper klemmt.
5. Verwenden Sie die Linse nicht, wenn das Verfallsdatum nach vollständigem Vorschieben der **iTec** mehr als e

Yksisoinen silmänsisäinen TECNIS®-linssi ja esiladattu TECNIS iTec -asennusjärjestelmä

FI

Vain lääkärin määräyksestä

Laitteen kuvaus

AMO:n TECNIS® iTec -linssi (AMO) yhdistää TECNIS®-linssi on ultraviolettisella aboorsiolla lakaheminen silmänsisäinen linssi (intraocular lens, IOL) jossa kolmiosainen sarveiskalvon pallaheilaisen. Silmän mukautumista ei palauteta. Linssi on suunniteltu sijoitettavaksi kapsuli kalaisen, jossa linssa tukee luonnollisen mukaisin optisen toiminnan. AMO:n esiasennettu silmänsisäinen TECNIS®-linssi asettaliivit sulpaisin, adhorsiimaan perukseen asettaliivien sulpaisin. Linssi on esiladattu TECNIS iTec -asennusjärjestelmään. Linssi on tarkoitettu kertakäyttöiseen käyttöön. Linssiin kuuluu yksi hiinmeistöä: kaksiteräinen viiltoveitsi. TECNIS®-linssin kovetuksella käy tiivi **kuvasta 1** (Figure 1).

AMO:n yksiosaiset TECNIS®-linssit ovat valmiiksi taitettuina esiladattuina **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmään. Sen ansiosta linssit voidaan viedä silmään pienen viiltoaukon kautta. Asennusjärjestelmä koostuu kahdesta osasta: asennusputkesta ja työntimestä. Asennusjärjestelmä on tarkoitettu kertakäyttöiseksi kerralliseksi muuhun kuin esiladattuun tarkoitukseen. Esiladattua **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmää ennen alustavasta silmänsisäistä TECNIS®-linssistä on saatavana kolme dioptrivahvuutta (5,0–34,0 D, ja se on pitkennyksiä mikrometrillä käyttäen leikkaushoitokohtaan tarkoitettu.

Kaste pinnoitteena käytettävä natriumhyaluronaatti (4% on valmistettu mikrobiologista käymismenetelmällä.

Käyttöaiheet

AMO:n yksiosaiset **TECNIS®**-linssit on tarkoitettu mykiötehtyjen visuaalisen nurjaukseen aikuispotilaita, jolla kaihin samentama mykiö on poistettu leikkauksella (mukaan lukien mykiötehtyjen). Tämä tehtävä on tarkoitettu sijoitettavaksi kapsuli kalaisen.

Vasta-aiheet

Älä käytä tässä kuvassa aurinkogreissua tai alle 5 °C:n tai yli 35 °C:n lämpötilassa. Älä steriloi laitetta autoklaavissa.

Älä kiinnitä linssiä, ennen kuin olet varma implantoitavasta linssin.

Säädöt on steriili, jos pakkaus on ovaamatan ja ehjä.

Linssin suorituksiin myyntiedustajalta on ollenkin 17 °C.

Jos kirkkaasulin ilmoittiin on ehtoinen ja silmänsisäisen linssin dioptriehtiin suuri, sisäänmerrit on ehkä suoritettava lisäanmerkkeja.

Käsittelyssä tuoltiin on käytettävä, kun käytetään esiladattua **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmää. Pieno hiomita saavuttaan käyttöohjeita **AMO:n HEALON®**-viskoelastiikkaohjeita. Pelkän lasaporoitsiin suosituksen käyttöä ei suositella.

Varoitukset ja toimenpiteet

- Jos lääkäri harkitsee linssin implantointia asuvoinnissa tilanteissa, mahdollisen riskin ja hyödyn suhde on arvioitava tarkoin.
- Potilaat, jotka on leikattu, voivat olla ei- tai taiwaspainttia kalkkia tai uveitiä.
- Potilaat, jotka silmänsisäisen linssi ei valluttaa mahdollisesti tarkkaile, diagnoosia tai hoitaa lyhyesti tai pitkäaikaisesti.
- Asennusjärjestelmä on tarkoitettu käytettäväksi vain yhden potilaan hoitamiseen. Se on steriloitu vain kertaalleen. Älä käytä uudelleen. Uudelleenkäyttö aiheuttaa infektion, kontaminaation, sisäänmerrit ja/tai potilaan vahingoittumisen. Uudelleenkäyttö voi myös johtaa epäluotettavaan toimintaan. Mikäli asennusjärjestelmä on vahingoittunut tai kontaminoitunut, sitä ei saa käyttää asennukseen. Käytä jotakin asennusjärjestelmän uutta pakkausta.
- Asennuksen silmänsisäisen **TECNIS®**-linssin ei sijoitettava kolmen kapsulopaksin AA sijoitu linssi ollery sulkuun.

Mahdolliset haittavaikutukset

Mahdolliset haittavaikutukset, kirjoitettuja niiden vakavuuden ja riitä, kokkaisuinta niiden jotkuan implantilla, on raportoitava AMO:lle sähköpostilla numerosin 1-877-4MO-4-UPI (nyt Yhdysvalloissa ja ottamalla yhteyttä AMO:n paikallinen edustajan Yhdysvaltojen kohtio, napa nämäkset **tahteis 1** (Table 1).

Kaihin uusiutuminen on mahdollista. AMO:lla voidaanuudi toimenpiteita tai tuotteita huoneheinnen jälkeen poistettuna ja hoitoaineiden, kuten Nd:YAG-laserin, **TECNIS®**-linssin jälkeen.

Toimitustapa

Esiladattu **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmä on steriloitu ethyleenioksidikaasulla. Se on pakattu kaksinkertaiseen suojaan. Ulkopakkaus on kaksiosainen kuljetuspakkaus. Kalvohermeettinen asunnus saa nuolistaa kuljetuspussi on steriloitu etyleenioksidilla, ja se saa asia sen steriiliyä ylläpitämään. Pussi ja kuten-etiketti ovat toimituspakkauksen sisällä. Ulkopuolen ulkopinnot eivät ole steriilejä. Suositellaan säilytyshyllyjä on 2–8 °C:n lämpötilassa.

Viimeinen käyttöpäivä

Esiladattu **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmän pakkauksessa olevaa viimeinen käyttöpäivä on viimeinen sterilisyöpäivä. Esiladattua **TECNIS iTec** -asennusjärjestelmää ei saa käyttää enää linssin implantoinnin jälkeen viimeisen sterilisyöpäivän jälkeen.

Pakkaus–vahingoittuneet

Jokaisella potilaalle on annettava silmänsisäisiä linssejä koskevaa tietoa ennen silmänsisäisen linssin implantointia kalaisena päätöstä.

Symbolisselitys

SYMBOLI	SUOMI
	KATSO KÄYTTÖOHJEET
STERILE EO	ÄLÄ KÄYTÄ UUDELLEEN
REF	STERILOITU ETYLEENIOKSIDILLA
LOT	MALLINUMERO
	ERÄNUMERO
	SUOJATTAVA AURINGONVALOLTA

SYMBOLI	SUOMI
	KÄYT. ENNEN (VVVV-KK-VUOSI-KUUKAUSI)
5°C 41°F 25°C 77°F	SÄILYTÄ LÄMPÖTILASSA 5–35 °C
	ÄLÄ STERILOI UUDELLEEN
	VALMISTAJA
EC REP	VALTUUTETTU EDUSTAJA EUROOPAN YHTEISÖSSÄ
	ÄLÄ KÄYTÄ, JOS PAKKAUS ON VAURIOITUNUT

KUVA 1. **TECNIS, TECHNIS iTec, HEALON, SENSAR, TRI-FIX** ja **PROTEC** ovat Abbott Laboratories -yhtiön, sen tytäryhtiöiden tai konsernyhtiöiden omistamia tai niiden lisenssinhaltijoiden omistamia tavaramerkkejä.

VALMISTETTU YHDYSVALLOISSA

Käyttöhje

1. Materiaali: jatkuvat tallaus, hyhtöaineen aivot, pvas or kovettelemont sitoutunut 0/16 absorbons aine
2. Kokonaisuus: **TN-FIX** malli, muotholku C, yhteyslinssi epäkun kanssa
3. Hyyhtöen pituudet: 6,48 mm
4. Optiikka: 6,0 mm

Esiasennettu linssi

1. Varmista ennen ulkopakkauksen avaamista ulkopakkauksen merkintöjä linssistä, jonka haluat asentaa.
2. Avaa ulkopakkaus ja työnnä taitepakkaus vaunitelin vierelle. Varmista, että laitteen tiedot ilmoitetti, tehs ja sarjanumero vastaavat ulkopakkauksen merkintöjä.
3. Ava avin myötäisesti pois ja poista asennuspäällinnin puolelta steriilisuojapaperi. Älä käytä teräitä, jos puun or vahingoittunut tai steriili suojapaperi on irronnut. Poista kuivaus- ja kuljetuspussi ja hävitä ne asianmukaisesti.
4. Työnnä silmänsisäisen vakaalinsoojaan kuitteen (OD-valmiiseen) kanssa suojaavilla kuitteen. Tästä näytöllinnaa kuitteen (OD-valmiiseen) **kuva 2** (Figure 2).

Esiladattu

1. Poista asennuspäällinnin suojakansi mit **kuva 3** (Figure 3). Älä yritä asettaa suojakantta takaisin laitteeseen. Tulki tule haakaalan, mahdollisuuttumuin, asunnoin ja muiden visuoin vaurilla. Älä käytä, jos kaantö tulki on vaurioitunut, käpristynyt tai kuivunut.
2. Pidä sylkipistoolinnä **kuva 10** (Figure 10) mukaisesti ja paina mäntä kokonaan ilmaan ennen kuin kaantö ylläpinnaa nikkelin silmänsisäisen linssin kanssa. Aseta kaantö **kuva 11** (Figure 11) mukaisesti. Paina mäntä **kuva 12** (Figure 12). Silmänsisäisen linssi voidaan pitää tällä tavoin vaarittuun asentoon jopa kolme kertaa 30 minuutin ajan.
3. Kiinnitä kuivaus- ja kuljetuspussi ja kuljetuspussi. Ota kuivaus- ja kuljetuspussi kiinni ja poista kuivaus-